

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,
OUDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTANA.
Received up to 16th February, 1886.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 10th February, in commenting upon the change of the Ministry, refers to the Irish difficulty, and observes that no Government is likely to hold office long until the difficulty is settled. No British statesman except Mr. Gladstone appears to be qualified to solve the vexed problem. Lord Kimberley has been again appointed Secretary of State for India, but this country does not expect much from him. However, it is something that Lord Ripon has been elevated to the Cabinet. (The *Nyaya Sudha*, Harda, of the 10th February, is glad that Lord Ripon has obtained a seat in the Cabinet, though he has failed to enter the India Office, as was desired by the native population. The *Akhbar-i-Am*, Lahore, of the 10th February, expresses satisfaction at the admission of Lord Ripon to the Cabinet, and hopes that his lordship will ere long succeed Lord Kimberley as Secretary of State for India.)

Circulation,
210 copies.

The *Koh-i-Nar* (Lahore), of the 11th February, says that when Lord Randolph Churchill was appointed Secretary of State for Lord Kimberley.

Circulation,
450 copies.

India, on his return home from his Indian visit, his lordship, though a Conservative, proposed the appointment of a Royal Commission to enquire into the Government of India. The proposal has been approved by Mr. Gladstone and is sure to prove highly beneficial to this country. But Lord Kimberley who has again joined the India Office, showed little sympathy, with native aspirations during his late administration, nor is he likely to do anything now. The fair and just proposals made by Lord Ripon to disestablish the Indian Church, to raise the standard of age for the Civil Service Examination, and also to hold the Examination here were negatived by him.

Circulation,
275 copies.

The *Panjābī Akhbār* (Lahore), of the 10th February, says that Lord Dufferin is a diplomatist and speaker of the first order, and observes that his address to the Foreign Military Officers at Dehli is a good specimen of his skill. It was no easy task to address so many officers in a way that none of them might consider himself to be overshadowed by another, but his lordship steered clear of the difficulty in a very satisfactory way. He also appears to be a great wit, as is evident from the concluding portion of his speech, where he referred to the ball given to the Foreign Officers at Calcutta. But it is to be regretted that his statesmanship does not rank equally high with his diplomacy. Since his arrival in this country he has not done anything to deserve well of the native population. He unnecessarily spent a great deal of money on the Rawalpindi Conference and the Delhi Camp of Exercise, and has introduced a new tax to meet the deficit in the Budget. Additional taxation should have been the last resort. At all events, the limit of taxable income should not have been fixed at the low figure of Rs. 500 a year, nor should the measure have been made law so hastily.

Circulation
450 copies.

The *Koh-i-Nūr* (Lahore), of the 9th February, says that the subject of the armies of Native Chiefs has again come to the front. It has been alleged that the Government of India desires to

Armies of Native States.

fix the strength of the armies according to the revenues and areas of the Native States, place them under British Officers, and incorporate them with the Imperial forces. Such a scheme would be far better than a reduction in the armament of feudatory India, as was recommended by the correspondent of the *London Times* last year, and would greatly add to the military strength of the Empire. In the face of repeated proofs of loyalty given by Native Princes, it would be highly impolitic and unjust to distrust them : confidence begets confidence. The armies of Panjáb Chiefs are already in a state of high efficiency and acquitted themselves well at the Delhi Camp.

The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 10th February,

Circulation,
210 copies.

The same.

says that it is rumoured that the Viceroy desires to reorganize the armies of Native Princes. The proposal is a good one, but too great care cannot be taken in carrying out such a measure. Any changes in the numerical strength of the armies and the appointment of European Officers in place of the present Native Officers are sure to cause dissatisfaction.

The *Najm-ul-Akhbār* (Etāwah), of the 12th February, re-

Circulation,
275 copies.

Need for an Educational Conference being held in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

ferring to the orders issued by the Panjáb Government for an Educational Conference being held at Lahore every year, urges that a similar conference should be held in these provinces. There is much room for improvement in the Department of Public Instruction here.

The *Lahore Gazette*, of the 13th February, praises the

Circulation,
100 copies.

Finance Committee.

Viceroy for appointing a Finance Committee to enquire into and reduce the public expenditure, but regrets to say that the Committee, as at present constituted, will be a mere farce. Of the eight members, including the President, nominated to serve on the Committee, only one is a native. Each Presidency should be represented in the Committee by one European and one

native official member and one European and one native private gentleman.

Circulation,
275 copies.

The *Panjabi Akhbar* (Lahore), of the 6th February, the *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 9th February, and the *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* (Bareilly), of the 6th February, take exception to the unusual haste with which the Income-tax Act was passed by the Viceroy's Legislative Council.

Income-tax Act.

The *Arya Darpan*, (Shahjahanpur), for January, received on the 16th February, calls the Income-tax Act a Black Act, and observes that it was generally expected that Lord Dufferin and Sir Auckland Colvin would abolish the license-tax, but that they have, on the contrary, introduced a new tax.

The same.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Sirajul-Akhbar* (Jhelum), of the 8th February, says that the public were under the impression that, as Government has been obliged to introduce an Income-tax owing to financial pressure, the official exodus to the hills, which involves much expense to the public treasury, would be put a stop to this year. But a notification has already been published regarding the transfer of the offices of the Government of India to Simla. If the Viceroy and the Lieutenant-Governors consider it necessary to migrate to the hills during the hot weather, they should themselves pay the cost of the migration.

Official exodus to the hills.

Circulation,
216 copies.

The *Sajjan Kirti Sudhakar* (Udaipur), of the 8th February, highly approves of Lady Dufferin's Fund, and observes that thousands of women in this country die every year from want of female medical aid. The scheme had also better be introduced into Europe, in order to put a stop to the barbarous custom in vogue there of allowing male doctors to assist at childbirth.

Lady Dufferin's Fund.

Circulation,
225 copies.

The *Hind Pradip* (Allahabad), for February, says that an influential public meeting was held at the Mayo Hall, Allahabad, on the 23rd January last, to promote the

Lady Dufferin's Fund
and Raja Shiva Prasad, C.
S. I.

objects of the National Association, Sir Alfred Lyall presiding. The Hindus who spoke on the occasion highly praised the scheme, in order to gain the good will of the authorities ; but it is well known that the movement is generally regarded with suspicion by the Hindu community, especially because they remember that European ladies belonging to zenana missions, who were admitted by natives to their houses, tampered with the faith of their women. Moreover, European treatment is very expensive. Rája Shiva Prasád's speech at the meeting cannot be passed unnoticed. He had the audacity to find fault with Yudhishtir, who is held in so much respect by Hindus. He said that his countrymen regard their women as part of their chattels, and do not hesitate even to stake them at gaming as Yudhishtir did, and that their 'women die like dogs ! Do women in the Rája's family die a dog's death ? All other Hindus much respect their females, ornament them with valuable jewellery, and always consult them in the management of their domestic affairs. The Rája also declared that his sister was very glad to hear of the movement set on foot by Lady Dufferin, and asked him how she could have an opportunity of worshipping her ladyship with flowers and sandalwood ! If he is desirous of again obtaining a seat in the Viceroy's Legislative Council by such fulsome flattery, all his efforts will be useless. The higher authorities have found him out and are fully alive to his selfishness. He is an enemy of his country and loses no opportunity of injuring it. Lord Dufferin has introduced the Income-tax to fleece the people, while Lady Dufferin on her part has established the fund in question for the support of European midwives.

The *Panjábi Akhbár* (Lahore), of the 10th February, after quoting the telegram received from London regarding the riots committed there on the 8th idem by the unemployed, observes that if the working classes suffer severely from want of employment even in England, where there are thousands of mills and factories, the condition of the native population may be better

Circulation,
275 copies.

Riots of the working
classes at London.

imagined than described. Here trade and industries are in a most depressed condition, and the people are unable to keep the wolf from the door, but still they quietly bear all their sufferings and woes, and refrain from committing any riots.

Circulation,
450 copies.

The *Koh-i-Nūr* (Lahore), of the 11th February, in commenting upon the same subject, observes that the London riots show that

The same.

popular outbreaks are not confined to half-civilized countries. The *Koh* briefly describes the levelling principles of Socialism, and observes that the Socialists who incited the disturbances should be punished, and measures should be taken to mitigate the distress prevailing among the working classes.

Circulation,
500 copies.

A correspondent of the *Aftáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 12th February, complains that al-

Official tours.

most all executive officers down to kanúngoes make tours in the interior of the country, and that cultivators are ruined in supplying fodder to official camps and in showing hospitality to lambardárs and zaildárs, who always accompany officers on tour. If something is not done soon to save them from this loss and expense, they will be reduced to utter destitution.

The *Mulki Shuhda* (Lahore), of the 6th February, received

Treatment of native convicts in jails.

on the 13th idem, in a communicated article, complains that native convicts are treated with great severity in jails. As soon as they enter the jail walls, their hair, mustachio and beards are cut short and they receive a kind of clothing which makes them look like a wild people. Very hard labour is exacted from them as if they were beasts of burden, and the food supplied them by the jail officials is simply abominable. Such harsh treatment of native convicts is specially objectionable, as European prisoners are treated with remarkable lenience.

Circulation,
1,750 copies.

A correspondent of the *Bhārat Jīvan* (Benares), of the 15th February, complains that one

Joint-Magistrate of Benares and a case of abduction.

Jugal Kishor, a native of Lucknow, abducted the wife of one Jagan Nāth,

who lives at a village in Unao, took her to Benares, and concealed her there. Jagan Nath followed them to Benares and instituted a criminal prosecution in the Joint-Magistrate's Court against the abductor. The Joint-Magistrate tried the case, and the plaintiff took great pains in proving the guilt of the accused, but in the end the Joint-Magistrate dismissed the suit on the ground that he could not hear the suit, as neither of the parties was a resident of Benares nor did the cause of action arise there. Had the Joint-Magistrate considered the subject of jurisdiction at the outset, the plaintiff would have been saved a great deal of trouble and expense.

The Victoria Paper (Sialkot), of the 8th February, complains that Special Commissioners appointed by Civil Courts to make local enquiries in suits are generally illiterate or half-educated men and do not belong to the higher classes of the community. It would be better if the services of respectable pleaders were utilized for the purpose. The best arrangement would be to appoint a permanent officer of the rank of an Extra Assistant Commissioner in each district for the work. The income derived from suitors on account of fees would more than cover his pay.

Circulation,
975 copies.

The Panjáb Punch (Lahore), of the 10th February, says that Sir Charles Aitchison is entitled to the gratitude of the native population for the very lenient rules framed by him for the grant of advances to cultivators. Cultivators are allowed to repay advances in ten years by instalments, and are charged interest only at 6½ per cent. They can also get advances for the purchase of cattle and seed.

Circulation,
80 copies.

The Akhbār-i-Ālam (Meerut), of the 9th February, says that, on receipt of a report from the Commissioner of Meerut on the religious dispute between the Hindus and Musalmāns of the

Circulation,
65 copies.

Regulation of animal sacrifices.

city regarding cow-slaughter, the Local Government has issued orders to the effect that the Municipal Committee will regulate the usual slaughter-house but that the regulation of animal sacrifices will rest with the Magistrate. These orders have been also communicated to other district officers in these provinces for guidance, and will no doubt tend to prevent such religious disputes in future. When an application was made to the Municipal Committee by a Musalmán for permission to kill an animal at his house, the matter became public. If the application was granted, Hindus were annoyed; but if it was rejected, Musalmáns were dissatisfied. In future, publicity will be avoided, and therefore no difficulties will arise.

The *Arya Darpan* (Sháhjahánpur), for January, received on the 16th February, in a long article written in the form of a petition addressed to Her Majesty, urges that the killing of kine in this country for the sake of their flesh should be put a stop to, in deference to the feelings of Hindus who form three-fourths of the Indian population.

Circulation,
211 copies.

The *Kányakubj Prakásh* (Lucknow), for February, condemns the interference of Musalmáns with the celebration of Hindu festivals during the Muharram as unjustifiable, and says that at Moradabad, Unao, Musalmáns were unable to commit any riots during the late Muharram owing to the vigilance of the police. But after the expiration of the Muharram they assaulted a Brahman, named Rám Chandra, who had taken an active part in the Rám-lila. When he and his friends were returning home, after reporting the matter to the police station, they were waylaid and the noses of three of them were cut off by Musalmáns. They entreated that they might be killed rather than disfigured in that way, but the cruel wretches were inexorable. Twenty-seven Muhammadans were arrested and committed to the Sessions for trial. The case

came on for hearing before the Commissioner of Lucknow on the 25th January. The accused are defended by three or four Barristers-at-law and many Muhammadan pleaders. It is rumoured that Musalmáns have raised some fourteen thousand rupees by subscription to meet the cost of the defence. The prosecution is conducted only by two Government pleaders, one of whom is a Bengali and the other a Musalmán.

The Najma-l-Akhbár. (Etáwah), of the 12th February, advertizing to the recent conviction of the proprietor of the *Nasim-i-Sahar*, Budaun, under section 292 of the Indian

Obscene advertisements published in vernacular newspapers.

Circulation,
275 copies.

Penal Code, for publishing in obscene terms an advertisement for the sale of aphrodisiacs, observes that there can be hardly two opinions as to the impropriety of publishing such objectionable advertisements. The evil practice was animadverted upon by some sensible newspapers, in vain. It may be hoped that the lesson which the conviction of the proprietor of the Budaun journal is intended to teach, will not be lost on native editors. Some vernacular newspapers occasionally abuse each other in the coarsest terms. This practise is also very objectionable and should be given up. (The notice sent by the Allahabad Secretariat to the native press regarding the conviction of the proprietor of the *Nasim-i-Sahar* has been published by many vernacular newspapers.)

The Azád (Lucknow), of the 9th February, advertizing to

Chaprásis at the Government House, Lahore, forbidden to take presents from visitors.

the notice issued by Sir Charles Aitchison requesting visitors not to give anything to chaprásis at the Govern-

ment House, Lahore, praises His Honour for this action and asks other European officers to follow suit.

Circulation,
182 copies.

LEGISLATION.

The Hindustán (Kálákankar), in its issues of the 6th, 7th, 10th, 11th and 12th February, criti-

Oudh Rent Bill.

cises the memorandum recorded by Munshi Imtiás Ali, the legal adviser of the Talukdárs' Asso-

ciation, on the contemplated changes in the Oudh tenancy law. The Munshi says that the bestowal on ryots of the statutory right of occupancy for seven years will create a new right in their favour. But the fact is that they have always possessed a right in land. If they do not till land, who else will do it? The Munshi says that at present cultivators, being liable to eviction at the end of the year, work hard, but that, if they are secured against dispossession for seven years, they will relax their diligence. But the truth is that at present they try to get as much profit out of their holdings as possible, to the great detriment of the land. On the contrary, if they are granted a more permanent interest in the land, they will be induced to improve it. The interests of landlords and tenants are really identical, and therefore the former should treat the latter with lenience, in order that Government may have no occasion to interfere. The *Hindustán* had a high opinion of Munshi Imtíáz Ali, but his memorandum in question has greatly lowered him in its estimation. The *Hindustán* is at one with him in thinking that lands subject to alluvion and diluvion and waste lands should not be brought under the operation of the new law. Again, he considers the limit which Government intends to fix for the enhancement of rent to be low, but he is mistaken. Colonel Erskine's report shows that rent has been increased 24 per cent. during the last fifteen years, while in future enhancements will be allowed at just half that rate. A continual increase in rent even at the rate now fixed is impossible, because the highest limit will soon be reached. The value of land cannot go on increasing for ever. The Munshi asks:—what will landlords do if tenants forsake their lands *en masse*? The answer to this question is very simple. It will be a happy day for this country when such union is brought about among the native population. In the same way the *Hindustán* endeavours to answer other objections raised by the Munshi to the provisions of the new Rent Bill, but observes that there is nothing in the

Bill to show whether a landlord can also make improvements in land held by a tenant, and whether he can enhance the rent on account of such improvements; certainly he should be allowed to execute necessary improvements and increase rent in consequence by a sum equal to a pair interest on the cost.

NATIVE STATES.

The *Rashtq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 13th February, says that Sadiq Hasan has been charged by some persons with publishing seditious books. Sir Lepel Griffin himself appears to entertain the same idea about his writings. But after a careful perusal of the books, the *Rashtq* is in a position to state that they do not contain a single seditious passage. The *Rashtq* then quotes some extracts from Sadiq Hasan's books to show his views on the question of *Jihād*, and observes that during his administration, the Bhopāl darbar always offered assistance on occasions of war. If any one is able to show from his writings or in any other way that he is an enemy of the British Government, the *Rashtq* will be the first paper to demand that he should be condemned to the gallows.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Rājputāna Gazette* (Ajmere), of the 8th February, says that the charge brought against Sadiq Hasan of being a Wahābi is utterly unfounded. In the preface to his History of Bhopāl he emphatically repudiates the charge. The *Gazette* condemns the conduct of Sir Lepel Griffin towards him as high-handed, and asks the Government of India to make a thorough enquiry into the matter, in order to remove all suspicion from the minds of other native princes.

Circulation,
315 copies.

A correspondent of the *Rashtak* (Delhi), of the 8th February, referring to the appointment of Nawāb Abdul Latif Khān as officiating prime minister of Bhopāl, observes that he is sure to be thwarted in his efforts in the direction of reform by Sadiq Hasan, if the latter is allowed to reside at Bhopāl.

Circulation,
125 copies.

Hence Sadiq Hasan should be removed to Indor, Sihor or at least to Ialāmnagar, which is three or four miles from Bhopál.

The *Tútiya-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 8th February, endea-
 Sadiq Hasan and Sir vours to answer the strictures of the
 Lepel Griffin. *Rasik-i-Hind* of the 30th January, on
 the proceedings of Sir Lepel Griffin in Bhopál and to justify
 his conduct. In the course of the article the *Tútiya* observes
 that the *Pioneer* is quite right in saying that some news-
 papers are subsidized by Sadiq Hasan, though the *Rasik*
 is so indignant at the charge. A bribe was offered to the
Tútiya itself by Sadiq Hasan through the editor of another
 newspaper, but it was refused. The *Tútiya* asks the *Rasik*
 how was the *sakát*, or the money assigned to charitable pur-
 poses by the darbar every year, expended, if it was not sent
 to the Mahdi of the Soudan. Sir Lepel Griffin has earned
 the gratitude of the whole population of Bhopál by freeing
 them from the tyranny and oppression of Sadiq Hasan.

Circulation,
 188 copies.

The *Asád* (Lucknow), of the 9th February, approves of
 Sadiq Hasan's degradation, and urges
 Bhopál affairs. that he should be removed to a suit-
 able distance from Bhopál to prevent him from intriguing.
 But the *Asád* enters a strong protest against the proposed
 appointment of a European prime minister in the State,
 and recommends Nawáb Abdul Latif Khán for permanent
 elevation to the office, if he is found fit for it.

The *Khair Khudh-i-Kashmir* (Lahore), of the 11th Feb-
 Prime minister of Kash- ruary, says that the administration
 mir. in Kashmir will not improve until
 the prime minister is changed. Diwán Anant Rám would
 best consult the interests of the State and also his own health,
 if he retired from the office. Among the State officers only
 Diwán Lachhman Dás appears to be qualified for the prime
 ministership.

A correspondent of the *Bhārat Jīvan* (Benares), of the 8th February, praises the **Rājā of Nagod, Central India.** Nagod, Central India, for his ability and good qualities, and ascribes his illness to grief occasioned by the death of his wife, son, daughter and mother, and to mental anxiety caused by the misbehaviour of Lāla Bishweshwar Singh, whom he highly respects and to whom he had entrusted the administration, and by the threat administered to him by the Political Agent. The writer asks Government to take these matters into consideration and devise a suitable remedy for his disease in order to save his life.

Circulation,
1,750 copies.

POST-OFFICE AND RAILWAY.

The *Afīd-i-Panjāb* (Lahore), of the 8th February, says that many complaints have reached the editor to the effect that when, besides the actual address, any word, even if it is generally considered by natives to form part of the address, is written, or the date is given on the face of a post-card, the card is penalized, and half an anna is realized from the addressee. The Postmasters would do well to give wide publicity to the precise circumstances under which post-cards and letters are liable to be penalized.

Post-cards penalized.

Circulation,
500 copies.

A correspondent of the *Rasūl-i-Akhbār* (Benares), of the 8th February, writing from Gorakhpur, complains that on the Bengal and North-Western Railway third class carriages are not lighted at night, to the great inconvenience of passengers.

Bengal and North-Western Railway.

Circulation,
400 copies.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Rasūl-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 13th February, regrets to say that robberies and murders have been unusually frequent at Lahore for the last two years, and that in many cases the culprits have not been discovered and brought to justice. One or two murders have only recently been committed. It is supposed that the bad characters at Amritsar have left

Robberies and murders at Lahore.

Circulation,
400 copies.

that city through fear of Mr. Warburton, District Superintendent of Police there, and have assembled at Lahore. An energetic Inspector of Police should be sent to Lahore, in order to check the prevalence of crime.

Circulation,
120 copies.

The *Ain-ul-Akbar* (Moradabad), of the 31st January, received on the 13th February, complains that a wild bear lately found its way into the city at Amroha, killed one woman and wounded twelve other persons, and urges that the Magistrate should offer rewards for the destruction of bears, which appear to abound in the neighbourhood of the town.

A local correspondent of the same paper complains that the boat-bridge constructed over the Ramganga at Moradabad this year is so narrow that, when a carriage crosses the bridge, foot passengers coming from the opposite direction have to go back or to get down into boats to escape being run over. The Magistrate should see to this.

Circulation,
500 copies.

A correspondent of the *Aftab-i-Panjab* (Lahore), of the 8th February, endeavours to show that the management of the Golden Temple at Amritsar is unsatisfactory. All the income of the temple is appropriated by *granthis* and priests to their own use, but formerly the greater portion of the income was devoted to the support of the poor. Ten new members, five of whom should be Englishmen and five respectable Sikh Sardars, should be appointed on the Managing Committee, and the Committee should see that the income is devoted to the purposes for which it was intended.

The *Khair Khwah-i-Kashmir* (Lahore), of the 11th February, regrets to say that the Mussalmans of Lahore have done another thing to embitter their relations with Hindus. Hitherto they always held the Mádho Lál Husain fair on the day of the

Hindu festival, called the Basant, but this year they held the fair the day before. It is a remarkable fact that the Muhammadan fakir, in whose honor the fair is held, assumed the Hindu name of Mádho Lál simply in order to strengthen the ties of friendship between the two classes.

The *Sarosh-i-Benares*, of the 16th February, referring to the case of a Hindu child and its mother who, while bathing in the Ganges at Benares, were lately drowned, complains that such fatal accidents occur very frequently there, and urges that measures should be taken to put a stop to the evil.

Circulation,
600 copies.

FILE OF NEWSPAPERS REFERRED

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	Afshar	Kaimganj	Urdu	Weekly	Nasir-ul-Zaman & Co. Khan.	1885-86. Feb. 12th	1886. Feb. 15th.	
2	Afshar-i-Azam	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Ayub Singh	8th	18th.	203 copies.
3	Afshar-i-Hind	Jullundur	Ditto	Ditto	Barkat Ali	13th	16th	
4	Afshar-i-Hind	Amargarh	Ditto	Ditto	Ilham Ali	8th	11th.	500 "
5	Afshar-i-Panjab	Lahore	Ditto	Tri-weekly	Divan Buta Singh	8th, 10th & 12th.	11th, 13th & 15th.	"
6	Agra Akhbar	Agra	Ditto	Weekly	Shuja-ul-Hasan	7th	12th	250 "
7	Ain-i-Akhbar	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Dilwar Ali	31st	13th	150 "
8	Akhbar-i-Azam	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Mugarrab Hussain Khan.	9th	"	65 "
9	Akhbar-i-Azam	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Mukund Ram	10th & 18th.	13th & 16th.	2,500 "
10	Akhbar-i-Chander	Chunar	Ditto	Weekly	Rajab Ali Khan	2nd & 9th.	11th & 14th.	400 "
11	Amala-i-Akhbar	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Fathu-l-din	12th	15th.	384 copies (including 45 copies taken by Government).
12	Aligarh Institute Gazette.	Aligarh	Urdu-English.	Bi-weekly	Gulab Rai	6th, 9th & 13th.	10th, 11th & 15th.	
13	Almas Akhbar	Almora	Hindi	Weekly	Sad Nand	8th	11th	100 copies.
14	Amala-i-Akhbar	Badun	Urdu	Ditto	Ali Amjad Hussain	7th	10th	250 "
15	Amala-i-Akhbar	Mirzapur	Hindi	Monthly	Shyam Kishor	For December	14th	600 "
16	Amala-i-Hind	Lucknow	Ditto	Weekly	Chander Lal	Feb. 6th	13th	150 "
17	Arya Darpan	Shahjahanpur	Hindi-Urdu	Monthly	Bakhtawar Singh	For January	16th.	

18	<i>Asraf-i-Akbar</i>	Delhi	Urdu	Tri-monthly	Mirza Khán	Feb. 11th	...	10th	102	"
19	<i>And</i>	Lucknow	Ditto	Weekly	Ahmad Ali	Jan. 9th	...	10th	182	"
20	<i>Bahar-i-Hind</i>	Agra	Ditto	Ditto	Momin Husain	Jan. 13th	...	10th	180	"
21	<i>Bihar-i-Bandha</i>	Aligarh	Hindi-Eng- lish	Ditto	Tota Ram	Feb. 12th	...	15th	100	"
22	<i>Bihar-i-Bandha</i>	Cawnpore	Hindi-Urdu	Monthly	Ganga Prasad	Jan. 1st	...	14th	129	"
23	<i>Bihar-i-Bandha</i>	Benares	Hindi	Weekly	Ram Krishna Varma	Feb. 8th & 15th	...	10th & 16th	1,750	"
24	<i>Bihar-i-Bandha</i>	Farrukhabad	Ditto	Monthly	Kali Charan	For January	...	14th	310	"
25	<i>Bihar-i-Bandha</i>	Bareilly	Urdu	Weekly	Thakur Prasad	Feb. 6th & 13th	...	10th & 16th	250	"
26	<i>Bihar-i-Bandha</i>	Bamapur	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Husain	Feb. 8th	...	10th	500	"
27	<i>Bihar-i-Bandha</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Fazal-din	Jan. 10th	...	13th	395	"
28	<i>Bihar-i-Bandha</i>	Kapurthala	Ditto	Ditto	Bawa Arjun Singh	Jan. 30th & Feb. 6th	...	13th & 13th	365	"
29	<i>Bihar-i-Bandha</i>	Allahabad	Ditto	Ditto	Sadarn-din	Feb. 11th	...	13th	633	"
30	<i>Bihar-i-Bandha</i>	Kalkankar	Hindi	Daily	Raja Ramprasad Singh	Feb. 10th to 18th	...	12th to 15th	235	"
31	<i>Bihar-i-Bandha</i>	Allahabad	Ditto	Monthly	Balbir Singh Bhatt	For February	...	10th	260	"
32	<i>Bihar-i-Bandha</i>	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Muhammad Mir	Feb. 5th & 12th	...	10th & 30th	183	"
33	<i>Bihar-i-Bandha</i>	Jaipur	Hindi-Urdu	Bi-weekly	Mahabir Prasad	Feb. 10th & 13th	...	14th & 16th	90	"
34	<i>Bihar-i-Bandha</i>	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Muhammad Khan	Feb. 7th	...	11th	211	"
35	<i>Bihar-i-Bandha</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ganesh Lal	Feb. 8th	...	10th	265	"
36	<i>Bihar-i-Bandha</i>	Lucknow	Hindi	Monthly	Balbadra Mian	For February	...	13th	560 copies (in- cluding 344 copies taken by Govt.)	"
37	<i>Bihar-i-Bandha</i>	Ditto	Urdu	Weekly	Muhammad Yaqub	Feb. 8th	...	10th	350 copies	"
38	<i>Bihar-i-Bandha</i>	Benares	Hindi-Urdu	Ditto	Muhammad Sankar	Feb. 12th	...	15th	175	"
39	<i>Bihar-i-Bandha</i>	Ditto	Hindi	Ditto	Chintamani Rao	Feb. 8th	...	13th	200	"
40	<i>Bihar-i-Bandha</i>	Allahabad	Urdu	Monthly	Binda Prasad	Feb. 8th	...	12th	400	"
41	<i>Bihar-i-Bandha</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Weekly	Mir Hasan	Feb. 8th & 12th	...	11th & 15th		"
42	<i>Bihar-i-Bandha</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Singh Ram	Feb. 11th	...	14th		"
43	<i>Bihar-i-Bandha</i>	Gujranwala	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Birj Lal	Feb. 16th	...	16th		"

List of newspapers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
44	<i>Khuraid-i-Afeg</i>	Urdu	Bi-monthly	Mashar Ahsan Khan,	Feb. 7th	1886.	200 copies.
45	<i>Kab-i-Nar</i>	Ditto	Tri-weekly	Harsukh Rai	Feb. 8th, 11th & 13th.	10th, 11th, 13th & 16th.	450 "
46	<i>Lahore Gazette</i>	Ditto	Weekly	Dadar Bakhsh	" 6th & 13th.	" 10th & 16th.	100 "
47	<i>Lytton Gazette</i>	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Bulagi Das	" 8th	" 10th	400 "
48	<i>Mardor Gazette</i>	Hindi-Urdu	Weekly	Gobardhan Das	" 8th	" 12th	90 "
49	<i>Mashir-i-Qaisar</i>	Urdu	Ditto	Ghulam Muhammad,	" 8th	" 11th	308 "
50	<i>Mulla-i-Nar</i>	Ditto	Monthly	Dargé Prasad	" 13th	" 16th	50 "
51	<i>Mishr-i-Nimron</i>	Ditto	Weekly	Muhiba-llah	" 7th	" 11th	240 "
52	<i>Mitra Veda</i>	Hindi	Ditto	Makund Ram	" 8th	" 10th	400 "
53	<i>Musid-i-Am</i>	Urdu	Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Khan	" 10th	" 13th	100 "
54	<i>Musid-i-Hind</i>	Ditto	Weekly	Amir Singh	" 8th	" 12th.	700 "
55	<i>Mulla Dopada</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Ahmad Bakhsh	" 8th	" 10th	" "
56	<i>Mulla Shukda</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Fasli-i-din	" 6th	" 13th.	200 "
57	<i>Naiyar-i-Loom</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Amjad Ali	" 8th & 15th.	" 11th & 16th	275 "
58	<i>Najmul-Akbar</i>	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Bahu-llah Khan	" 12th	" 13th	200 "
59	<i>Najmul-Hind</i>	Ditto	Weekly	Avtar Krishn	" 7th	" 14th	86 "
60	<i>Najmul-Hind</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Shiya Naryan	" 9th	" 15th.	" "
61	<i>Najmul-Jawagur</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Labaq	" 2nd	" 10th.	175 "
62	<i>Najmul-Sakar</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Imtiyas Ahmad	" 4th	" 10th.	" "
63	<i>Najmul-Mala</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Fahima-i-din	" 8th	" 13th	755 "
64	<i>Nir Afshan</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Rev. O. B. Newton.	" 11th	" "	140 copies (in-
65	<i>Nir-i-Akbar</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Bochan Lal	" 12th	" "	cluding 48

No.	Title	Place	Language	Frequency	Editor	Date	Copies taken by Government.
66	Nasir-i-Azhar	Cawnpore	Ditto	Ditto	Abdu-l-Hamid	13th	403 copies.
67	Nusratu-l-Ahbab	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Nusrat Ali	8th	200 "
68	Nusratu-l-Sunnat	Benares	Ditto	Monthly	Muhammad Saif	For February	" "
69	Nisya Sudda	Hard	Marathi-Eng-lish.	Weekly	Bhandava Bhaskar	Feb. 10th	415 "
70	Qudat Ahbab	Lucknow	Urdu	Daily	Sheo Prasad	10th to 16th	782 copies (including 90 copies taken by Government).
71	Panjab Ahbab	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Shamsu-l-din	6th & 10th	10th & 14th, 275 copies.
72	Panjab Punch	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Firom-l-din	10th	80 "
73	Panjab Ahbab	Patiala	Ditto	Ditto	Din Muhammad	9th	295 "
74	Prady Samachar	Allahabad	Hindi	Ditto	Dewaki Nandan	10th	600 "
75	Prince of Wales Gazette.	Meerut	Urdu	Ditto	Ganesh Lal	13th	" "
76	Qasfi	Jullundur	Ditto	Ditto	Ahmed Baksh	13th	125 "
77	Rafiq-i-Ain	Sialkot	Ditto	Ditto	Divea Chand	16th	400 "
78	Rafiq-i-Hind	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Ali	6th & 13th	400 "
79	Rafiq-i-Ahbab	Benares	Ditto	Ditto	Ghulam Hussain	8th	400 "
80	Rahar-i-Hind	Lahore	Ditto	Tri-weekly	Khadim Ali	9th, 11th & 13th	550 "
81	Rajasthan Gazette	Ajmere	Urdu-Hindi	Weekly	Murad Ali	8th	315 "
82	Reformer	Gurdaspur	Urdu	Ditto	Shamsu-l-din	8th	175 "
83	Rabiah	Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Mahd Naryan	8th	600 "
84	Ramchal	Lucknow	Ditto	Daily	Tegh Bahadur	10th to 16th	284 "
85	Rajput-i-Ahbab	Bahawalpur	Ditto	Ditto	Dwarka Nath	11th	253 "
86	Rajput-i-Qad	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Sindhi Khan Saif	11th	215 "
87	Rajput-i-Sudhar	Udaipur	Hindi	Ditto	Banshi Dhar	8th	" "
88	Rajput-i-Vand	Agra	Urdu	Ditto	Sat Krishn Lal	9th	" "

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
						1885-86.	1885-86.	
89	Sarosh-i-Benares	Benares	Urdu	Weekly	Wali Muhammad	Feb. 16th	Feb. 16th	600 copies.
90	Shahna-i-Hind	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Ahmed Hasan	" 3rd & 11th.	" 11th & 15th.	108 "
91	Shula-i-Tar	Cawnpore	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammed Ibrahim,	" 9th	" 11th	175 "
92	Sir-ghu-i-Akbar	Jhelum	Ditto	Ditto	Faqir Muhammad	" 8th	" "	400 "
93	Sitara-i-Hind	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Banwari Lal	" 12th	" 14th	160 "
94	Subodh Sindhu	Khandwa	M a r a t h i - Hindi.	Ditto	Lakshman Anant	" 10th	" 13th	210 "
95	Sur-i-Qalbar	Rampur	Urdu	Ditto	Muhammed Basf	" 11th	" 14th	125 "
96	Taksh	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Rabat Ali Khan	" 12th	" 16th	80 "
97	Tamannai	Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	Puran Chand	" 8th	" 11th	160 "
98	Tibbani-i-Akbar	Ditto	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Muhammed Ali	" 5th	" "	80 "
99	Tilaya-i-Hind	Meerut	Ditto	Weekly	Ahmat Ali	" 8th	" "	200 "
100	Vasir-i-Hind	Sialkot	Ditto	Ditto	Miras Mavahid	" 14th	" 16th	975 "
101	Victoria Paper	Ditto	Ditto	Daily	Gyan Chand	" 8th to 13th.	" 11th to 16th.	120 "
102	Vrit Dhara	Dhar	Marathi	Weekly	Hari Bhadkar	" 4th & 11th.	" 10th & 16th.	250 "
103	Wagya-i-Islam	Ghazipur	Urdu	Ditto	Siraj-ul-din Ahmed,	" 8th	" 13th	
104	Zarfi-i-Hind	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Sahit Ali	" "	" 11th.	

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

ALLAHABAD :

The 2nd February, 1886.

[CONFIDENTIAL]

SELECTIONS

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS,

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